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N. E. FARMER.

WINTER RYE FOR EARLY SPRING FEED.

The following article, which we copy from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, is worthy of attention by many farmers in this country. The length of our winters, and the lateness of the season before our cows and young stock can get a good supply of feed from our pastures, render it very desirable to find some article which may answer for feeding or soiling earlier than any that is in general use among us. Rye is sometimes sown for feed, but when it looks well, the farmer is reluctant to turn in his cattle upon it. But its luxuriance would not be objected to by his stock, and he must get over his compunctions. Our Indian corn crop affords us an opportunity to resort to the rye more conveniently than the English farmer can. We can sow our seed at the last time of hoeing the corn, and the work is done. The great obstacle in the way here is, the fact that our corn in most cases covers only a part of the field, and we cannot feed the rye without turning other lands out to pasture also. With us, unless we go more extensively into the cultivation of turnips or some other crop that can be sowed later than we generally do, we must give up the land to the rye for an entire year. But we think this would be good husbandry for many farmers whose pastures are short.

The article below was based upon English soil and climate—but the necessary adaptations to our circumstances, any farmer is competent to make.—ED. N. E. F.

ON EARLY SPRING FEED.

BY MATTHEW M. MILBURN.

The increased quantity of stock which the farmer is enabled to keep by the introduction and successful cultivation of green crops, requires his best attention to furnish them with a constant supply of green food, especially such portion of his stock as are not intended for fattening. The use of the artificial grasses on arable land in summer, and of turnips in the winter, has been brought as near perfection as may be; but it is quite certain that the wants of the sheep and cattle, from the time when the turnips are consumed to that when the grasses become available, are not equally well provided for. In order, as far as possible, to remedy this deficiency, recourse has been had to the cultivation of turnips which long retain their nutritious qualities, and the swede has been truly invaluable for this purpose. But while these roots have furnished very palatable and nutritious food for one portion of the stock, they have altogether failed for the young—the principal object of the breeder's anxiety. For as well as having an abundant flow of milk from the dam, every breeder is desirous of training the young stock to help themselves as soon as there is food of a proper quality available for them; and if the young lambs in particular are kept from green food until they are turned into the gross clover leys with their dams, there is great danger that a portion of them will be lost. It is generally desirable to keep the clover leys free at least until May, and long before that time the young stock should be trained to eat a considerable portion of green food.

With the view of supplying this want, several crops have been cultivated for early feed in the spring, with greater or less success, and under greater or less disadvantage, according to circumstances, but the farmer who occupies a poor soil is, more than any other, under the necessity of grappling with the difficulties he may have to contend with; for lateness of vegetation and certain destruction of his crops of grass, are sure to be the consequence if he break into them before they attain a proper degree of maturation, and yet he has also the greatest difficulties to surmount in cultivating any spring crop.

The farmer, on the other hand, who cultivates rich fertile land, where he has a deep alluvial soil, growing every crop luxuriantly, can easily free a pasture early in the autumn, and have it full of young grass as early as he may require it, and knows nothing of the difficulties which attend his less favored neighbor.

The avidity with which any new variety of grass or plant promising early growth is tried, indicates how desirable a point it is to secure an early supply of succulent food. At one time it was hoped that this desideratum was discovered in the crimson trefoil.

The winter tare is one of the most valable esculents for stock in possession of the cultivator, and affords the greatest bulk of nutriment of any cultivated green crop, turnips perhaps excepted, and is relished at all seasons and by every kind of stock It is sometimes resorted to for depasturation in the spring, with a view to subsequent soiling, but it is after all rather a *summer* than a *spring* crop; and it is more than problematical that the injury done to the crop by spring feeding upon it, is greater than the amount of spring food thus obtained. If it be worth while to have a supply of early feed, it is worth while clearly to provide a crop specially for that purpose. As a *spring* crop, according to the writer's observation and experience, it is decidedly inferior to other cultivated plants.

The writer of this paper has seen rye-grass very successfully cultivated as early spring feed sown alone. It requires to be sown a whole year before it is fit to consume, and thus lies open to the objection of interfering with good husbandry, particularly the hoeing of the corn crop, with which it is sown a whole year before, as well as preventing the plowing of the land for the same period; thus encouraging the growth of quitch and weeds, while the adhesion of the soil which it produces, and the accumulation of roots, &c. very materially prevent its kindly working for the crop intended to follow.

The above remarks are made on the supposition that the rye grass is introduced as a half crop, for it must be quite clear to every practical farmer that there is no sound practice in throwing away a whole year's crop for the sake of one month's feed in the spring, valuable as it undoubtedly is. The trials above mentioned which the writer has seen, have been with Pacey's rye grass, and though the Italian rye grass would furnish a greater portion of food, supposing it tillered as much as Pacey's, which is not the case, yet it is liable to all the above objections, and from the observation of the writer it appears exceedingly doubtful whether it will bear an equal degree of frost to Pacey's.

It is the intention of the writer now to state his experience, and offer his recommendation of a crop embracing all the advantages of the preceding, and several peculiar to itself. It is that of *rye*, eaten in the early stages of its growth. It is intended to intervene between the last crop of the four-course system, which is generally wheat, and to be eaten, and the land plowed and worked for a crop of turnips. It is equally applicable to all kinds of rotations, and would well precede a fallow or a crop of rape. As it is generally upon farms where the four-course system is pursued that spring feed is most wanted, the writer will confine his observations to that rotation.

So soon as the wheat is cut in the autumn, the plow should be set to work. This may be done even before it is carted, during the mornings of harvest. A single plowing is given, and a very slight dressing of any kind of short manure. In some cases where the farmer lays on his manure in the autumn, for turnips the ensuing year, it might be better to lay it on before the plowing. It should be remembered that the slight dressing should not all be considered as given to the rye; in reality it becomes incorporated with the soil, and more intimately mixed with it than by the ordinary mode of spreading it on in the autumn, and any part of it which the rye may abstract, will be more than compensated by the droppings of the stock and the carbonic acid gas which they evolve while consuming it; and which the soil more readily absorbs in the spring than in any other part of the year, evaporation going on at that period to a much smaller extent than in any other.

The seed must be sown upon the plow-seam broadcast, at the rate of 2 1-2 bushels per acre, and if of that year's growth, so much the better, as it is earlier and more certain of germination. To this a peck of rapeseed per acre should be added; for although the latter is not able to stand a winter when the frost sets in early and severe, in many cases it will get sufficiently vigorous to resist any ordinary frost, and will much improve the feed in the spring. Should the rape not be sown, a peck of winter-tares per acre will improve the feed, or an additional peck of rye may be added; as a fuller bite and excited growth in its early stages will be secured—a point gained when wanted to depasture, although it might be injurious if sown for a crop.

In cultivating rye as feed there need be no fears entertained of its becoming "winter proud," for as that only affects the ears of the corn, it is a circumstance of no importance, and therefore the earlier it is sown the better able it is to resist the early frosts, as well as having a better cover and more feed when wanted. When sown it should be

thoroughly harrowed, but not rolled—a *double* with a pair of fine harrows is sufficient, and the surface weeds should be gathered off, or the whole raked with the hand, which will more efficiently cover the seed. An advantage is gained to the soil by this plowing, which cannot be obtained when the land is sown with the vetches. The annual weeds on the old surface are prevented from running to seed, and a new surface is exposed to the air and frost.

The rye will be fit for consuming the last week in March or the first in April, or if allowed to remain until the middle of the latter month, it will carry a greater quantity of stock. After it is thoroughly eaten up, it should be freed, and by the first week in May, will afford another pasture of fine young nutritious feed; at least, in ordinary seasons. It is bad management, though sometimes practiced, to allow the rye to remain uneaten until the seed-stalk begins to shoot, for in that case it will become much less palatable and useful. By consuming it young, it is much more valuable, and the succession crop equally so as the first.

The second crop being consumed, the plow must be put into operation, and the soil prepared for the succeeding crop; and the advantage of its cultivation, by no means a small one, is, that it interferes with no other crop.

Perhaps a short digression may be pardoned on the subsequent preparation of the soil. The writer's practice is different to that of most other persons. Usually it is cross-plowed a fortnight after its first plowing. Time is thus lost, and the slices are cut into squares difficult to be acted upon by the harrow. The writer begins to harrow as soon as the newly turned up surface of the first plowing is sufficiently dry. This brings up the lowest part of the roots of the weeds and closes the interstices of the furrows, so that the remains of vegetation being covered, deprived of air, and gathering moisture, begin to decompose. Instead of cross-plowing, it is again plowed lengthways, and the old surface again brought up and harrowed. The weeds separate much more easily by this process, and much time and labor is saved; the same practice is applied to bastard fallows with the same good effects.

Rye has the decided advantage of being capable of resisting *any conceivable* degree of frost, and when even the hardy wheat is carried off by an ungenial season, it will escape injury, and even thrive. At this time (Feb. 21, 1840) the writer has a plot growing for feed which would now afford more eating than almost any mixture of artificial grasses in the middle of April, and that on a thin light soil not worth more to rent than 25*s.* per acre. Some of the rape has succeeded, even in this season of incessant rain, which prevailed not only in the early stages of its growth, but ever since it was sown. It can bear so much and constant wet, worse even than frost.

The expense of this crop will be somewhere as under. Say per acre—

2 1-2 bushels of rye at 4*s.* 6*d.*	11*s.* 3*d.*
1-2 peck of rape,	0 10 1-2
	12 1 1-2

It should be remembered that this interferes with no operation of husbandry, and prevents no crop, so that no rent of land or other extras are to be reckoned—the plowings would be nearly the same if the rye were not sown. Nothing is better relished by stock at the season when it is intended to be used; a guide by no means unsafe as to its nutritious qualities, and which is borne out by the condition of the stock feeding on it.

To recapitulate the advantages of its cultivation:

I. Provision of excellent green food is made at a season of the year when of all others it is most wanted.

II. It is produced without sacrificing any portion of the usual rotations pursued on a farm, and with little extra labor, nor does it interfere with the management of any preceding or succeeding crops.

III. It will grow on any soil, but is especially calculated for poor loose sand, when every other green esculent is more or less uncertain.

IV. It will bear any degree of frost to which our climate is subject, and is sufficiently hardy to defy the effects of the coldest situations in the country, being there cultivated instead of wheat for a corn crop from necessity.

V. It is as inexpensive or more so than any grass or leguminous plant.

VI. It is readily consumed by stock, especially young animals.

VII. It improves rather than deteriorates the soil upon which it is grown.

Thorpfield, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

DRINKING TOO MUCH WATER.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Dear Sir—Your allusion in your paper of July 6, to my remarks of last year about cold water, reminds me of a determination I then formed to add a few thoughts on the same subject. But before I had leisure to do so, the hot season had passed by. Even now it is getting late, but I am unwilling longer to defer. If aught I may say shall be worth remembering, however, some of your readers may be able to retain it, perhaps, till next year.

You observe that I said, last year, that the quantity of cold water you recommend would weaken the system. I have forgotten the particulars of what was said then, on either side. But I must say, now, that two gallons of water a day, or at that rate, for any considerable part of the day, especially, under the circumstances of great heat and fatigue, will injure any person on earth. Yet "a tumbler of water every half hour in the hottest part of the day," is at the rate of two gallons for every sixteen hours, and most laboring people are awake so long.

You allude, as almost all do who recommend the use of much cold water while we are hot, to the necessity created by a *profuse perspiration.* Now, which is the cause, and which the effect, in these cases? Is the perspiration the *effect* of excessive drinking, or is it the *cause?* If the latter, let the cause be removed; that is, let a smaller amount of drink be taken.

I grant that eating salt food, as we often do in hot weather, together with many other kinds of food, and also many more unhealthy habits, tend to induce thirst; and that to most persons a considerable amount of drinks is necessary, unless they will change their diet; but not half a pint every half hour. I grant, too, that whatever is drank should be cold water—that is, water at the usual temperature of our rivers and exposed springs—not at the temperature of our deep wells or our ice-houses.

Yet it would certainly be a "more excellent way," if laboring men would gradually (not too suddenly) change their habits. Let them go to bed early and rise early. Let them bathe in cold water as soon as they rise; or if equally convenient, let them just take off the "*edge*" of the heat by a plunge or two, or a shower-bath, two or three hours (not more) after breakfast. The last is preferable—but people cannot generally spare the time in the middle of the forenoon; and after ten o'clock in the forenoon is generally worse than early in the morning, and even somewhat dangerous.

Let them also inure themselves, as soon as they can, to plain food and water: bread, milk, potatoes, apples, pears, rice, boiled corn, boiled wheat, beets, carrots, with the berries in their season, without salt, or any other condiment;—these are the things for laboring men who would avoid morbid thirst or intemperance. True it is, that even an *excess* of these will cause thirst; but not their *moderate* use.

Let them also have "long patience," and not fret too much, either against the Lord or against themselves. Fretting and worrying, of itself, will cause thirst. To tell a fretful man not to drink, would be as useless as to tell Vesuvius not to pour out its lava.

I have made two experiments which so far as so small an amount of evidence can go, are in point. From August 6, 1840, to May 25, 1841, I followed the above rules, except that I did not use two gallons of milk during the whole time; and though my employments, nearly the whole time, exposed me to thirst as much as those of any other man, I never had less thirst in 9 months and 19 days in my whole life, and never was in better health. Since January last I have abstained in like manner to the present hour, and am able to do so; the heat, perspiration and fatigue of haying and harvesting to the contrary notwithstanding. Say not that I have a peculiar constitution. It is just like that of any other man in similar circumstances. Twenty years ago, I was drinking water and cider and beer at the rate of two or three gallons a day, and thought I needed it. Remember, however, I do not recommend the no-drink system to any body else. I only use it for experiment's sake.

You say you "never heard of a *temperate* man dying suddenly from drinking cold water in a very hot day, unless he had been long, i. e. more than an hour, without drinking." Perhaps not. But is it likely that the fiftynine soldiers who killed themselves at the battle of Monmouth by drinking cold water, were none of them exceptions to the rule you lay down?

But I "will not dispute that point" with you. More mischief is done to human health by drinking cold water, where the evil falls far short of sudden death, or even of immediate disease—I had almost said immeasurably more—than in the comparatively few cases where sickness or death are the speedy consequence.

Yours, &c.

W. A. ALCOTT.

Dedham, July 18, 1842.

A very successful horticulturist, who had a most repulsively ugly countenance, was thus addressed by a good-humored visitor:—"No wonder, Philip, that you have the finest fruit in the country, for you are not only your own gardener, but, egad, your own scare-crow too."

Wage war against the weeds.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 16, 1842.

Sweet Montmorency Cherries, a new Seedling, a fine variety, from J. Fisk Allen, Salem.

White Currants, from Samuel Jackson, of Roxbury.

White and Red Currants and Gooseberries, from Azel Bowditch, Roxbury.

White Currants and Gooseberries, large and fine, from Jno. Hovey, Roxbury.

Franconia Raspberries, a fine specimen, from Messrs. Hovey & Co.

Gooseberries, from John C. Thurston, Lancaster.

Black Hamburg Grapes, Currants, and Green Chessill Pears, from Dr. Howard, Brookline.

Cherries—Hyde's Seedling, from Samuel Hyde, Newton.

White and Red Antwerp Currants, Warren's Franconia Raspberries, late Bigareau and Warren's Transparent Cherries; Early Royal George and Gross Mignonne Peaches, fine specimens—from Mr Warren, Brighton.

Gooseberries, a fine specimen, from S. R. Johnson, Charlestown.

Black Hamburg Grapes, a fine specimen, from Otis Johnson, Lynn.

Gooseberries and Raspberries, from Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport.

White Antwerp Currants, Savoy Bigareau, and Belle de Choisy Cherries, a box of superb Gooseberries—Roaring Lions—supposed to be from Wm. Oliver, Dorchester.

Red Antwerp Raspberries, a superior specimen, from R. S. Mackintosh, Roxbury.

Gooseberries, and George the Fourth and Royal George Peaches—luscious specimens—from Geo. Walsh, Charlestown.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

☞At an adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held July 16th, the following Committees were elected to make arrangements for the next Annual Exhibition:

Committee of General Arrangements.

Samuel Walker,	Wm. Kenrick,
Jona. Winship,	S. R. Johnson,
Wm. Oliver,	Samuel Sweetser,
B. V. French,	P. B. Hovey, jr.
L. P. Grosvenor,	J. L. L. F. Warren,
M. P. Wilder,	John A. Kenrick,
Josiah Stickney,	Wm. E. Carter,
J. L. Russell,	Samuel Pond,
R. T. Paine,	John Hovey,
C. M. Hovey,	Azel Bowditch,
J. E. Teschemacher,	E. M. Richards,
Otis Johnson,	John C. Howard,
David Haggerston,	H. W. Dutton,
Wm. H. Cowen,	Eben Wight,
Robert Manning,	Parker Barnes,
Josiah Lovett, 2d,	J. F. Allen,
A. E. Story,	J. Wentworth,
Cheever Newhall,	Hugh H. Tuttle,
Joseph Breck,	F. W. Macondry.
Alexander McLellan,	

Committee to Decorate the Hall and to take Charge of the Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables.

Samuel Walker,	E. M. Richards,
Wm. Oliver,	Samuel Pond,
B. V. French,	David Haggerston,
L. P. Grosvenor,	S. R. Johnson,
M. P. Wilder,	Azel Bowditch,
C. M. Hovey,	A. E. Story.
Josiah Stickney,	

Committee to Make Reports on Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables.

Samuel Walker,	Samuel Pond,
B. V. French,	C. M. Hovey.

Adjourned to Saturday, Aug. 6th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

EBEN WIGHT, *Rec. Sec.*

TAKING IN WORK.

It is no discredit to a female to be obliged to maintain herself by work. On the contrary, it is an honor to have it said that she can support herself. It is her glory, and the best recommendation to the society of all whose good will and friendship are alone worth possessing. But there are females who have been so educated by their parents, that they look upon labor as something derogatory to their sex, and esteem those who are willing to work, as far beneath themselves. They do not care to associate with those of their own sex whom misfortune or poverty compel to take in work, or who labor in shops or factories. But which is the most honorable, to doze away existence in following the foolish fashions of the day, in dressing in the latest style and be waited upon by servants, caring nothing for the poor and distressed around, if self can only be decorated and the first circle of society be entered, or to rise with the dawn, support yourself, and enjoy the blessings of life by living as the God of nature designed?

Which, we ask, is the most honorable, the most useful life? And who are the best calculated to become real companions and happy and contented wives? Who but a fop, a drone, or a fool, would choose the former for a friend and companion through life, if it were not for her wealth? and who lives the happiest, and enjoys the most of this life? The answer is plain, and yet there are multitudes around, following after the foolish fashions of the day, spending the property of their fathers in gewgaws and silks, to make a splendid appearance to tickle the fancy of the simpleton, or unloose the purse-strings of the miserly wretch. Girls, if you know what belongs to your happiness, you will never be ashamed to work; you will never let the crimson mantle your cheeks when it is said, "She takes in work," or "she enters a shop or factory." No, it will be your joy and your passport to success to a cheerful and contented home, and all the blessings of a virtuous life.

We have been led to these remarks, by hearing from the lips of a young woman as we passed her in the street a few days since, in a tone of haughty pride and a toss of the head, as she remarked to a companion in reference to an acquaintance, "I want to know if she takes in work!" We know not the female, but we thought what a fool the young man must be to choose such a one for a companion. If we were in want of a wife, and possessed a princely fortune, we should search out that poor, industrious girl, and she should be made independent. We know she must make an excellent companion, an industrious, useful wife, and a kind and devoted friend. "She takes in work!" In a few years, though now despised for her industry and economy, she will far, far outshine her proud and haughty acquaintance, and be introduced to better society, while she, poor thing! may be glad to work in her family, or wash in her kitchen. Such cases have occurred.

Females, love labor—despise sloth. Care not for the sneering remark, and treat with contempt the scornful look, and your reward, though slow, will be certain. Years of trial and anxiety, with prudence and industry, will work out for you blessings and favors incomparably great and lasting. "Take in work"—do any thing but live a lazy, fashionable life. We abhor and detest it; and so do all whose favor and friendship you would ever care to gain. Though others may wonder at your course and smile at your disposition, they shall be led in the end to regard it as the height of wisdom and sound philosophy. If your parents are wealthy, remember riches often take to themselves wings and fly away: nothing earthly is more unstable. Of your industrious and economical habits you will never be deprived. These are far more valuable to bring to a young man than a princely fortune. Secure these, whatever may be your situation in life, and never, never be ashamed to have it remarked of you, "She takes in work."—*Portland Tribune.*

From the New Genesee Farmer.

CARE OF APPLE TREES.

MR. EDITOR—Travelling through the United States in 1840, '41 and 42, I observed the apple trees were become very scrubbed, and many of the apples inferior in size and flavor. The inhabitants ascribed these effects to the apple tree worm. I believe they are all mistaken. Why do they not destroy the worms? it is very easy to be done. Lime water, or strong soap suds, thrown on them will give them a quietus. I am, however, certain the defect is owing to no other cause than lopping the trees in the month of March and April. Let them alone until after they are out of blossom, and then from that time until the leaves fall, trim and lop them. If you are doubtful of the good effect of this treatment, just try one or two of the worst trees in your orchards, and you will see a great change in them in less than two years. Instead of putting out suckers, as it is generally called, the trees will grow smooth and thrifty, and the fruit become smooth and fine, with a great increase in size and flavor. I have tried the experiment, and found it to succeed beyond my expectations.

The best manure I ever found for an orchard is to draw fresh earth from a distance and throw a few shovel fulls carelessly near the root of the trees, but not to touch the trunk.

Apples are deemed by many a worthless crop since the temperance societies have been established. As cider is going out of fashion, try how your horses, cows and swine will relish a feed of those sorts you used to grind up for cider. Apple trees in general, produce the greatest profit for the labor, of any crop produced on a farm, and if well attended, will pay 50 per cent. clear gain, on all outlays.

B. K. DODGE.

The ancients tried to make a *science* of medicine, and failed: the moderns have tried to make a *trade* of it, and have succeeded.

It has been ascertained that a person in plowing an acre of land, on a common furrow, walks over eight miles.

MANURE AT THE BOTTOM!

We are not often able to present from our own experience any new facts in relation to agriculture that may be considered valuable. We venture on no experiments where the chance is that we may encounter loss. We have however satisfied ourselves on one point that we deem conclusive; and that is, *that manure covered deep in the soil where the water does not stand, will yield a greater benefit to the series of crops than where it is laid upon and near the surface.*

There is a piece of oats now (June 30) growing near the lower bridge on the east side of the Merrimack river, better than we have elsewhere seen this season upon the Concord intervale. That piece of land had been laid down to hay some ten years, and produced not much over half a ton of hay to the acre. Manure from the stable which had been taken out in the fall of 1840, laid in piles near this ground through the winter: this manure was spread over the ground at the rate of about twentyfive loads to the acre. The ground was broken up and turned over with Prouty & Mears' plow No. 2, carrying a furrow of about twelve inches in width and full ten inches deep. The sword of the plow cutting diagonally, brought the sward at the bottom far out of the way, and the edge of each furrow with such an inclination that no part of the grass appeared. The field was left clean for tillage with the under soil turned up as a piece of old plowed ground free of weeds. The sod was down at the depth that no common plowing or harrowing could disturb it; and the whole body of manure was still below the sod. The soil was principally a heavy black mould upon the top; the plowing however was so deep that in some places it turned to the top a soil of a bluish or clay cast and of a yellowish cast at others, full four inches deeper than any previous plowing had touched it.

Without doing any thing beyond the first plowing—not even passing a harrow or roller over it, this ground was planted, two thirds with potatoes and one third with corn. Instead of furrowing out, the potatoes were dropped on the line between every third row, and pressed into the ground with a stick sharpened just enough to make a hole for their reception. The season was without rain from the time of planting, and the corn came up and looked sickly at first, until the grub worms took away nine-tenths of it: beans at the two first hoeings supplied the place of corn, but the extreme drought suffered only a portion of them to come out of the ground, and the worms still preying on some of these. The continued drought also prevented the coming up of English turnip seed, except in small numbers, and the grasshoppers left only a few of these. What corn, beans and turnips were left, grew to a large size, so that we obtained a decent crop at the end of the year. The potatoes, after a long time, came out of the ground—they vegetated better than other potatoes on similar ground encountering the same drought; but in the first part of the very dry season their progress was slow. Gradually they came on, and notwithstanding there was no rain until August, they assumed more and more that deep green which indicates a healthy plant. When the first rains came on and other potato vines were dead, these potatoes continued to grow, and the green vines were arrested only by the first frost. The yield was full two hundred bushels to the acre, where other grounds of the same quality rarely gave one hundred bushels. The potatoes rooted down into the manure through the decaying sod, and received continued ailment. They were taken from the ground very handsomely, being in a nest entirely above the turned over sward.

The present spring this same ground was simply plowed once without disturbing the sod. Not a particle of the manure has yet been moved or made is appearance above. After harrowing, one and a half bushel of oats to the acre have been sowed—harrowed again and rolled; and again rolled after the oats were about two inches high. The oats have as much assistance from the manure, although no plow or other instrument has disturbed it, as they require; they are as large and of as deep a color as manure can well make them. The worms so prevalent on this ground have destroyed some; yet there are oats enough left to make a crop as great at least as was our crop of last year.—*Farmers' Monthly Visitor.*

From the same.

INTERVALE SUBSOIL.

About half an acre of alluvial land near the rail road, being a portion of a corn field of last year, and that part, because it was a ridge, more elevated than the rest of the field, which failed in the crop of corn, has been excavated and removed for the use of the rail road. The excavation will average about the depth of four feet: in that depth are several layers or strata alternately of sand and vegetable soil, showing that the river has formed the ridge, sometimes by an overflow washing the sand directly over it, and at other periods by more gently backing in a richer sediment. The roots of vegetables running horizontally without any communication with the surface, and retaining the freshness of life, are found at the depth of three feet, showing that mayhap after the lapse of hundreds if not thousands of years, these may spring anew into life when exposed to the surface.

The digging of this spot was not completed until since the commencement of the month of June. After it was done, a plow was passed through the surface ground at the bottom of the excavation, and without manure or other dressing, oats have been sown. In about three weeks time, these oats have sprung up so as to cover the ground with green, and they really look better than most crops of oats sowed on land previously well cultivated. This is more than we expected from land where the surface had so lately been exposed to the atmosphere. Another piece planted with potatoes where the excavation was only about three feet, also without manure, shows a handsome growth thus far. This experiment demonstrates that the under soil of our intervales is as valuable as the surface soil—perhaps much more so than the upper soil long cultivated and scantily manured.

Fatal Effects of Garget upon a Horse.—A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer says—"I do not think it is sufficiently known that garget is death to a horse. A neighbor of mine was in the habit of giving his horse small ears of corn as he passed his stall. Passing evening before last with some pieces of garget in his hand, and not having any corn, he offered the horse a piece of the garget, which it took, and died within twentyfour hours.

W. W."

Audubon, the Ornithologist.—A few days ago, there arrived at the hotel erected near Niagara Falls, an odd looking man, whose appearance and deportment were quite in contrast with the well dressed and polished figures which were assembled at that celebrated spot. He seemed to have just sprung from the woods. His dress, which was made of leather, stood dreadfully in need of repair, apparently not having felt the touch of the needle for many a long month. A worn out blanket, that might have served for a bed, was buckled to his shoulders, a long knife hung on one side, balanced by a long rusty tin box on the other; and his beard uncropped, tangled and coarse, fell down upon his bosom, as if to counterpoise the weight of the dark thick locks that supported themselves on his back and shoulders. This strange being, to the spectators seemingly half civilized, half savage, had a quick, glancing eye, an elastic, firm movement, that would no doubt cut his way through the canebrakes, both of the wilderness and of society.

He entered the sitting room, unstrapped his little burden, quietly looked around for the landlord, and then modestly asked for breakfast. The host at first drew back with evident repugnance at the apparition, which thus proposed to intrude its uncouth form among the genteel visitors, but a few words whispered in his ear speedily removed his doubts. The stranger took his place at the table with the company, some staring, some shrugging, and some laughing outright.

Yet, reader, there was more in that single man than in all the rest of the throng. He was an American woodsman, as he called himself; he was a true, genuine son of Nature—yet, unpolished as he looked, he had been entertained with distinction at the tables of princes—learned societies, to which the like of Cuvier belonged, had bowed down to welcome his entrance; kings had been complimented when he spoke to them; in short, he was one whose fame will be growing brighter, when the fashionables who laughed at him, and many far greater than they, shall have perished and be forgotten. From every hill-top and every deep shady grove, the birds, those messengers of heaven, will sing his name. The little wren will pipe it with her matin hymn about our houses; the oriole carol it from the slender grasses in the meadows; the turtle dove roll it through the secret forests; the many-voiced mocking bird pour it along the air; and the imperial eagle, Freedom's favorite, as he sits in his craggy home, far up the cloud-capt mountain, will scream it to the tempests and the stars. The man was John James Audubon, the far-famed ornithologist.—*N. Y. paper.*

More wonders are appearing, and here is something fine that merits notice. It comes from the land of "notions."—*Western pap.*

"A useful invention for these hard times has just been introduced at the dinner table. It will be capital for green peas. Every eater is provided with a pair of magnifying spectacles, which increases the size of the eatables amazingly. Juvenile peas look as big as cannon balls, a roast pig swells to the size of an elephant, and the smallest potatoes are made to appear as huge as stupendous pumpkins. By this arrangement much expense it is expected will be saved, and people can eat their fill on a few potato parings. The improvement, it is thought will reduce the price of board, also."

From the Farmer's Journal.

ON THE MANNER OF APPLYING MANURES.

Mr. Editor,—I am aware that the time of treating the subject of manures practically has passed, but the time of speaking theoretically will ever be present. Not that I would intimate that they must be treated in theory only, for I think no person is competent to speak or write on this subject without some practical knowledge of it, but that the application of manures can be much better understood by a knowledge of the theory than without it, as this shows its component parts and their manner of operation.

One of the principal points now seems to be whether manure can be applied most successfully to soil, by plowing in, or by harrowing in on the top. I would state in the outset that I am in favor of plowing it in, for two reasons, the first of which is, that my own experience and that of the principal part of the farmers around me, has confirmed the opinion; and secondly, that what knowledge I have of the constitution and changes of manure, favor the same opinion. Not that I would say that my way is the best, or that I would condemn men for not believing as I do, for every one has a right to think as he pleases, but I think free discussion on this subject will be productive of no harm.

In order to understand this subject aright one must be acquainted with the constitution of manures. This has been ably investigated by some of the greatest chemists that have ever lived, (such as Davy and Chaptal,) and they did not deem it beneath their notice to inquire into the contents of the farmer's grand restorative of nature. And as long as the science of agriculture shall exist, the names of Davy and Chaptal will be handed down to future generations as being the authors, in God's hand, of the blessings which they now enjoy.

But to return to the subject. The investigations of these able men showed that manure consists principally of woody fibres, soluble salts, and water, and that during the changes which it undergoes by fermentation, &c., there are formed carbonic acid, ammonia, carburetted hydrogen, and water. The carbonic acid, and carburetted hydrogen are not known to be of much importance to vegetation, and are formed in less quantities than either of the other three, all of which are of great importance. The carbonic acid is absorbed by the leaves and enters the roots in a state of solution in the water. The ammonia which exists in the state of a gas, is of no importance, it is supposed, in a pure state, but unites with some of the salts, more particularly with the insoluble salts, and forms soluble salts, as with sulphate of lime, or plaster of paris, which is insoluble, and forms sulphate of ammonia, which is soluble. I have been thus particular in enumerating the products of the decomposition of the manure, to prepare for the application to practical purposes.

We will now examine the effects of manure as buried in the soil by plowing, or as buried by harrowing.

First, suppose it harrowed in; that is, the greater part of it covered with soil sufficient to keep the sun from drying it up. It is a matter of fact that all the manure is not covered up by the harrow, but that a small portion of it remains on the top, and is in a measure lost. One of the strongest arguments in favor of applying it to the surface is, that the carbonic acid which is generated, being nearly twice as heavy as common air, if placed under the surface at any distance will soon fall below the reach of plants. To the superficial observer, this at first might seem to have considerable weight, but if we look at it candidly, I think we shall see that there is not much advantage gained in placing it near the surface, with one exception; that is in argillaceous soils. There is one thing to be kept distinctly in view, and that is that water is continually rising from below, as the evaporation from the surface is very fast in warm and dry weather, of which there is much while the manure is in action. When the carbonic acid is generated near the surface, the only forces to cause its ascension are the plow, the vapor of the water, and its own abundance. But when generated some six or eight inches below, the rising of the water would tend to force it up, and at the same time would condense a considerable quantity of it, which would rise with it and the rest be absorbed by the roots. However, on the whole, I think it rather doubtful whether much of the gas formed beneath the surface ever reaches the leaves, combustion, respiration, and other causes producing it in sufficient quantities for the food of plants.

The ammonia, which is but half as heavy as the atmosphere, would, if formed near the surface of the soil, and as the greater part of the roots run to considerable depth they would be deprived of much food which they would otherwise obtain, were the manure lower. This last remark would apply only to dry or moderately dry seasons, as were there much rain the juices would be washed down; and this accords with experience. Last season, which was a dry one with us, my land on which the manure was ploughed in, raised much better potatoes than the same kind of land on which the manure was both harrowed in and put in the hill.

But I fear that I am encroaching on the reader's patience, and therefore will be short in speaking of plowing in manure: the manure is not all turned under the depth of the furrow, nor is any of it on the top of the earth.

It has already been shown that there is nothing more lost by plowing in as it respects the formation of the carbonic acid. There is, I think, a great advantage in the retention of the ammonia, for the gas has a stronger affinity for the constituent principles of many substances, than they have for themselves, and combines with insoluble and forms soluble matters. There are many more good effects from covered manure which may be inferred from the foregoing principles, but I have already taken up too much room and will say no more at present. Yours truly, Drosera.

Attleborough, June 17, 1842.

WHITE WEED, OR OX-EYED DAISY.

Mr. Editor—Will you or some of your correspondents have the goodness to inform me of the best method of exterminating white weed from fields and pasture lands?

A Young Farmer.

We know no better way than to cultivate the land a year or two, and then lay it down with clean seed. In a barn yard where this weed is mixed with the hay that is used, the manure will of course be filled with the seed; or where manure is purchased from city stables, as in the neighborhood of Boston for example, where this weed abounds, this manure is undoubtedly in many cases surcharged with the seed. If the land is cultivated with corn for example, and kept thoroughly clean, and the ensuing year sowed with grain, without manure, and laid down as we observed above with clean seed, it will be mainly extirpated; but if any appears among the grass, we know no other way than to root it out thoroughly as fast as it appears by hand or hoe. Some farmers do not object to it as hay. Cattle and horses will eat some portion of it when cut early; but its free growth very much diminishes the crop of hay; and putting before them the best mixture you can find of herds-grass, red-top and clover, and an equal quantity of white weed in the best cured state, and we think they, brutes as they are, will have no difficulty in making a choice. We in such cases, if left to us, should be very apt to follow our nose.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Successful mode of preserving Milk at Sea.—In November, 1836, a part of the conductor's family being about to sail for Europe, a dozen bottles of milk were prepared for their use, in the following way:—The milk was drawn from the cows immediately into the bottles, the bottles were corked, and the corks secured with wire. The bottles were then laid into a kettle upon some straw, the kettle filled with cold water, and the water heated to the boiling point. The milk was used on the passage, perfectly sweet, except one bottle, which lay in a chest unnoticed till it reached Ireland, and then it was found to be as sweet as when bottled at Albany.—*Cultivator.*

To make Yeast.—To two middling sized boiled potatoes, add a pint of boiling water and two table spoonfuls of brown sugar. One pint of hot water should be applied to every half pint of the compound. Hot water is better in warm weather. This yeast being made without flour will keep longer, and is said to be much better than any previously in use.—*Ibid.*

Cure for the Jaundice.—The jaundice is occasioned by an obstruction of the gall, and the gall instead of passing into the intestines to perform an important office there, is thrown into the system, giving the skin a yellow appearance, which color, in severe cases, is imparted to the clothes next the skin. It produces a disposition to sleep, dullness, and weakness, and the white of the eyes become suffused with yellow.

Take yellow birch and black cherry tree bark, or one kind if the other cannot be conveniently obtained, green or dry; put it in a vessel and pour on cold water till it is covered. Then let it remain one night or half a day. Take a wine glass full of the liquor before eating at morning, noon and evening, and it will generally effect a cure in a short time. We have known many cases cured by it. This is a very pleasant tonic and a good bitter to take in the morning in case of languor and a loss of appetite. When a person is in good health excepting the jaundice, this is a good and safe remedy, but in case of a cough, or a low and debilitated state of the system from other disorders, this medicine may be too bracing.—*Farmer's Journal.*

Condition and circumstances should not control us. We should mould them to suit our wills.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1842.

CULTURE OF THE CROPS.

The fine weather for hay making during the last two weeks, has enabled the farmers to secure in good order the principal part of the abundant hay crop of the year. And now before they commence getting the hay from their wet meadows, let the corn and potato fields be freed from weeds; let the root crops of all kinds be properly thinned and freed from weeds. If such work is neglected now for a week or two, the weeds will become excessively rank, and will greatly exhaust the soil and injure the crop.

Should any thing like drought come upon the tilled fields, then all the crops will be benefited by as much stirring of the soil as you are able to give. The abundant rains of the summer thus far, and the copious shower of last Sunday, which extended widely out from this city, in all directions, have put off the possibility of the crops suffering generally from want of moisture for some time to come. There is less occasion now, than in the latter part of July of most years, to move the earth in order that it may preserve moisture—but yet the stirring does good as often as you can give it. The beating showers will sometimes pound down the surface and make the ground hard around the plants; then the cultivator and the hoe will do good by breaking up the crust that has been formed. Where the soil is too wet, moving it will help to throw off the excessive moisture. This process of stirring, blows hot and cold both with the same breath; it helps to make light and dry the lands that are too moist, and helps in times of coming drought, to preserve the moisture which the plants need. Therefore, let the grass in your fresh or wet meadows stand, until the cultivated fields have been well freed from weeds and well stirred. In working the corn, after the tassels have come out, and the potatoes, after they have blossomed, it is better not to move the earth, excepting just deep enough to break up the surface crust. The roots should not be disturbed, nor should their distance below the surface be much changed, either by earthing up or by hoeing away the soil from the plants.

DRINKING TOO MUCH WATER.

In another column will be found an article from the pen of Dr. Alcott, against as free use of cold water or any other drink as is common among haymakers and hard laborers generally. It was called forth by a paragraph in our article on Haying a week or two since, in which we recommended drinking *very often* while hard at work in the hottest days. We yield all claims to as much acquaintance with the human system as the physician possesses, and of course make no pretensions to know equally well with him what is beneficial and what injurious to human health. Something more than this we will concede:—We as firmly believe as Dr. Alcott can, that the mass of our laborers take more drink, even those who confine themselves to the simplest articles, than is good for their health. Too much liquid overloads and injuriously distends the stomach. The whole system is thus weakened: but we have thought that our own experience has taught us, that this is the case chiefly when the weather is so cool or our occupations are so sedentary, that perspiration is very limited. When the sweat flows *freely*, the drink is soon carried out to the surface, and at such times we work with greater ease and comfort than at any other. Nor have we ever been conscious that the copious sweats which follow the frequent and free drinking of cold water, have ever done us harm. The theory of doctors may maintain that it does—the experience of many may teach them that it does—but it is not so yet with us.

However, the question is important; for all questions of health are so. And we very willingly give insertion to views differing from our own, when they come from a source that entitles them to respectful consideration.

There is much in Dr. Alcott's letter that is sound and worthy of remembrance; but he must allow us to say of him, as we might of nearly every one who attempts to reform the habits of society, that he rides his hobby fast and far:—few will be willing to rival him in speed on the course of abstinence, or to reach the bounds to which he has already run. We doubt whether it is desirable that they should.

CANADA THISTLE, WHITE WEED, YELLOW DOCK, &c.

Having learned from experience in past years, that when we have attempted to extirpate the White Weed and the Dock by pulling and digging, that the work is but imperfectly accomplished; that the pests will grow the following year where we had done our best to make utter extermination; and having conjectured that this was owing in part to roots and fragments of roots that were left in the ground, and put forth the following year—we this season, after pulling, deposited about a table spoonful of salt directly upon the hole out of which we had pulled each root: the appearance now is that we have done a thorough work. When we had finished our work upon the white weed, having a little salt left in the basket, we placed a small handful upon each of a dozen or twenty thistles that were growing by the path that led us back to the house. We put the salt directly upon the thistle without pulling or cutting it. All of them now are apparently as lifeless as the timbers of the barn. We mention the fact in hope that others may give the same dose to the thistle, and ascertain whether it will prove invariably a deadly poison.

BARLEY AFTER POTATOES.

We notice an article in the Maine Farmer, which shows, in one instance at least, that barley does less well after potatoes than after Indian corn. Is this a general result? As we go back in memory to the years of 1839 and 1840, and look at our fields which were then in barley, and where the preceding crop was corn on a part of the land and potatoes on the other part, we think we have evidence of the same result. This indefinite statement is worth nothing, excepting the influence it may have in causing those who have the opportunity, to notice their fields now, and remember and communicate the facts. Next week we will copy the article from the Maine Farmer relating to this matter.

MUCK—OUR HOBBY.

The nag has been out to pasture for some weeks, and we have rode only when we could borrow a beast that suited us. But we shall soon take her up and put her to the work again.

As soon as your hay and grain are secured, you must prepare to go with us to the mud holes, the swamps, the peat meadows, &c. &c. There you will find some of your best lands; and there too, will you find the cheapest means of improving and fertilizing your light and warm uplands.

THE HOG-YARD.

Keep the hogs supplied with muck—it will contribute to their thrift and your own also.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, July 23, 1842.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Dahlias from M. P. Wilder—Rival Revenge, Uxbridge Magnet, Widnall's Eclipse, do. Argo, Fanny Keynes, Darecroft Rival, Ne Plus Ultra, &c.

Pinks—Carnations and Picotees—also, China Roses—from S. R. Johnson, Charlestown.

From Hovey & Co.—Roses, of the following kinds: *Teas*—Bougere, Gigantesque, and Odoratissima. *Bengal*—Cramoise Lupinum, Roi de Cramoise, Triumphant. *Bourbon*—Ninon d' L'Enclos, &c. Also, Lilium japonicum, and Cereus coccinea.

From Parker Barnes, Dahlias, viz: Andrew Hoffer, Ne plus ultra, Ansel's Unique, Miss Johnston, Marshal Soult, Burr's Rosea, Pickwick.

From Otis Johnson, Lynn—Penstemon Gentianoides.

From Messrs. Winship—Yucca Gloriosa.

From H. W. Dutton—Dahlias, viz: Uxbridge Magnet, Mrs. Rushton, Striata.

Dahlias, from J. F. Trull, Dorchester.

From A. Bowditch—China Roses and Bouquets.

Pinks, Carnations and Bouquets, from S. Walker, Roxbury.

Bouquets from J. L. L F. Warren, W. Kenrick, W. Meller, J. Hovey, Hovey & Co., Dr. Howard and others.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

From A. D. Williams—fine specimens of Red and White Currants, and good Black Mulberries.

From R. S. Mackintosh—Raspberries and Currants.

From M. P. Wilder—Red Astracan Apples.

From J. Lovett—very fine Seedling Currants and Gooseberries.

From Samuel Pond—Franconia Raspberries.

Hovey & Co.—Franconia Raspberries.

From Geo. Walsh—Pears, without name. Bigareau Cherries, and very large Peaches.

From Wm. Kenrick—good Gooseberries and Black Currants.

From Otis Johnson—beautiful specimens of Black Hamburg and Zinfendel Grapes.

From J. C. Lee, Salem—very large and fine Sweetwater and White Frontignac Grapes.

From John C. Allen—St. Michael's Figs, and specimens of the Montmorency Cherry.

From J. L. L. F. Warren—Red Antwerp Raspberries, fine Gooseberries, Seedling Raspberries, Warren's Transparent Cherry, and Tomatoes.

From Dr. Howard—White and Red Currants; good and fine large Potatoes.

From A. Bowditch—several varieties of Gooseberries.

For the Committee,

P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

[Communicated.]

We understand the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have chosen committees to make arrangements for their Annual Exhibition of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables; also, for an address and dinner, at which the ladies are to be invited. Single gentlemen will please take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. This last move should not have been so long delayed. No Society that we know of, has so uniformly had the smiles and approbation of the ladies as this. PHILO.

THOSE POTATO BLOSSOMS.

Have you pulled them off from a few rows, or a few hills in the potato field, so as to learn at harvest time what will be the effect? If you have not, go and do it this evening, after you have done work.

To Preserve Eggs.—Take 1-2 bushel of quick lime; put it in a tub, and slack it with hot water till it becomes of the thickness of cream; then add 3 1-2 lbs. salt and 1-2 lb. cream of tartar. Stir them together; then store your eggs in kegs or barrels, and pour in the preparation when cold, till the eggs are entirely covered. This quantity is enough for one barrel of eggs. If the cask is kept tight, the eggs will keep 18 months, or perhaps two years.—*Farmers' Jour.*

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Gardenof the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending July 24.

July, 1842.		5,A.M.	12, M.	7,P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	18	67	90	75	S. E.
Tuesday,	19	68	86	78	S. W.
Wednesday,	20	73	79	72	W.
Thursday,	21	52	70	65	N. W.
Friday,	22	55	80	69	W.
Saturday,	23	58	84	78	N. W.
Sunday,	24	62	90	65	W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, July 25, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 270 Beef Cattle, 10 Cows and Calves, 2200 Sheep and 650 Swine. 300 large old hogs were from Kentucky by way of New Orleans, most of which remain unsold at the close of the market.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.* A small advance was effected. We quote a few extra $5 38 a 5 50. First quality, $5 00 a 5 25. Second quality, $4 50 a 4 75. Third quality $3 75 a 4 25.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at 1 38, 1 50, 1 75, 1 92, 2 00, 2 25 and $2 50.

Swine.—A lot of small pigs to peddle at 4 1-2, more than half Barrows. A lot of large Kentucky hogs at 3 1-2. At retail from 4 1-2 to 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 8 a 10 c. Flax Seed, $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $5 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. The market has been extremely dull throughout the week, sales being confined to a limited retail demand.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 61 to 62—Southern, round yellow, old, 60 a 61—Southern flat yellow, new, 56 a 57—do. do. white do. 44 a 55—Barley — a — —Rye, Northern, 70 a 00 —do. Southern, 65 a 00 —Oats, Southern, 30 a 33—Northern do. 35 to 00—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 25.—Shorts, per double bush. 22 a 25—Bran, 20 a 21.

FLOUR. There has been very little activity in the market, but prices are steady, owing to the moderate supply.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $6 12 a 0 00 —do. wharf, $6 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, $6 12 a — —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $5 87 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, lowl'd 4 mos. $6 00 a 0 00 —Alexandria, wharf mountain, —6 00 a — —Georgetown, $6 25 a 6 62—Richmond Canal, $6 12 a 0 00 —do. City, $6 75 a 7 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $6 12 a 0 00— do fancy brands $6 18 a 6 25 — Ohio via Canal, $6 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $5 75 a 5 87. Rye, $4 00 a 4 25—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 75 a 3 12.

PROVISIONS. There have been considerable sales of second quality Pork, at low prices, principally to go out of the market, and a steady demand for home inspection experienced at present quotations.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $9 00 a 9 25—Navy—$7 50 a 8 00.—No. 1, 7 00 a 0 00—do Prime $4 50 a 5 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $11 00 a 11 50—do Clear $10 00 a 10 50 do. Mess, 7 50 a 8 00—do Prime $5 00 a 6 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $5 00 a 5 50 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $10 00 a 10 50—Butter, shipping, 6 a 11—do store, uninspected, 10 a 12—do dairy, 17 a 20,—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6 a 6 1-2 — do South and Western, 5 1-2 a 6 1-4 Hams, Boston, 6 a 7—do Southern and Western, 5 a 6—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 5 a 6—do new milk, 6 a 7.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 4 cts. per pound.

The market for this article still remains in a very unsettled state. No sales of importance have been made during the week.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 35 a 37—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 35—Do. 1-2 do 30 a 32—1-4 and common do 25 a 28 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean,—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 28 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

The season, thus far, has been very favorable for the growing crop, and a large yield is expected.

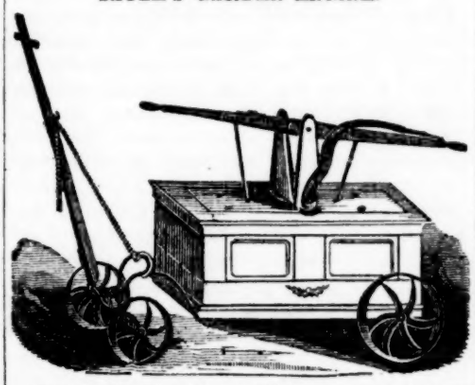
1st sort, Mass. 1841 per lb 10 a 11.—2d do do do 8 a 9.

HAY, per ton, $16 to 18—Eastern Screwed $14 to 16

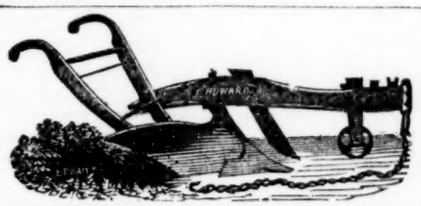
CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 12 a 16.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.



This is a splendid article. It will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

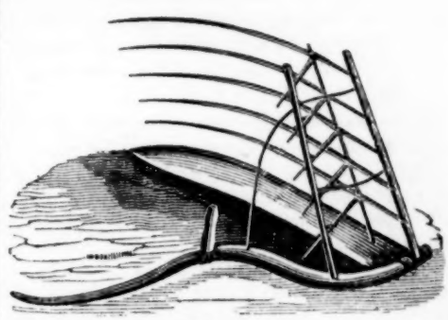
TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found te be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

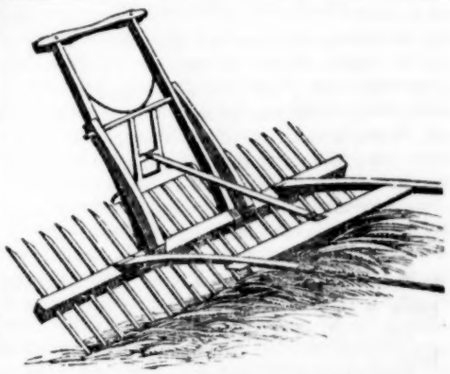
GRAIN CRADLES.



The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

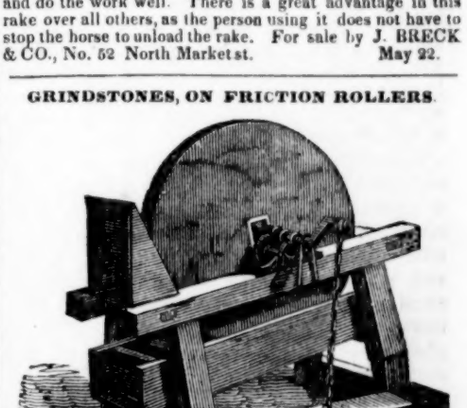
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK, & CO. No. 51 & 52, North Market st., Boston. July 13



REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

This is one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and a horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. May 22.

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CUP FOR ME.

BY H. REED.

TUNE :—"*The rose that all are praising.*"

The drink that's in the drunkard s bowl
Is not the drink for me,
It kills his body and his soul,
How sad a sight is he!
But there's a drink that God has given,
Distilling in the showers of heaven,
In measures large and free;
Oh, that's the drink for me.
Oh, that's the drink for me.

The stream that many prize so high,
Is not the stream for me;
For he who drinks it still is dry,
Forever dry he'll be.
But there's a stream so cool and clear,
The thirsty traveller lingers near,
Refreshed and glad is he;
Oh, that's the stream for me.
Oh, that's the stream for me.

The winecup that so many prize
Is not the cup for me;
The aching head, the bloated face,
In its sad train I see,
But there's a cup of water pure,
And he who drinks it may be sure
Of health and length of days;—
Oh, that's the cup for me.
Oh, that 's the cup for me.

Remarkable Magnetic Rocks.—The following is given as true, by the Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig:

"Near the iron mountain in Missouri, there is a ledge of stone extending half a mile in length and several hundred yards in width. This stone is very strongly impregnated with magnetic properties—so strongly indeed, that it is impossible to ride a well shod horse over it. A gentleman, having his horse newly shod, once attempted it, but before he had made two 'revolutions,' his horse was 'brought up standing'—perfectly immoveable. In vain our traveller urged his gallant steed forward—coaxing and force proved equally futile, until his patience became exhausted, and he went for a blacksmith. The son of Vulcan soon arrived, and found the horse standing 'stock still,' and to all appearance as immoveable as the rock of Gibraltar. Various expedients were resorted to, to relieve the horse, but all failed. There he stood, and to all appearances, there he was likely to stand, with his feet literally glued to the solid and impervious rock. At last the blacksmith's eyes glistened—he had it sure. He sent off to his smithy for his shoeing tools, which were soon forthcoming, when he proceeded with all possible dispatch to unclinch the nails which bound the horse's shoes to his hoofs. One by one the nails were unclinched, the whip was applied to the horse, and as the last nail gave way, he escaped with a bound, *but left his shoes welded to the rock!*"

Depend upon yourself.—The success of individuals in life is, under God, greatly owing to their own resources. Money, or the expectation of it by inheritance, has ruined more men than ever the want of it did. Teach the young men to rely on their own efforts, to be frugal and industrious, and you have furnished them with productive capital which others cannot wrest from them, and which they themselves will not be disposed to alienate. This is peculiarly the case in this country, where a man is the artificer of his own fortune, where the road to wealth and honor is open to all, and where those who would win must labor for the prize. Gov. Everett has well said, that "times and universal experience, abundantly admonish, that however the children of wealth may indulge in indolence and dissipation while their means last—the great mass of Americans must and ought not to depend upon their own fortunes, but their usefulness. Fortune is at best precarious; patrimonial dependence is uncertain, and reliance on the friendship or charity of the world, or upon office, is frail and debasing. Self-dependence is the only sure stay. We are ever willing to help those who help themselves. Productive labor is the legitimate source of wealth, individual or national—and labor is profitable to the individual and to the nation, in proportion to the measure of intelligence and scientific knowledge which guides and directs its operations. Hence it is of primary importance that our youth should be effectually imbued with that kind of knowledge which will instruct them in the principles of their business, render it honorable, and make them independent in their minds and their fortunes."—*Selected.*

Cure for Dropsy.—A friend has furnished us with the following simple cure for dropsy. It has been tried with the greatest success by several acquaintances of ours, and we ourselves have proved its efficacy in a recent case on our plantation:

1 gallon of best Holland gin,
1-2 pound of white mustard seed,
1 handful of horseradish root, chipped up,
6 pods of garlic.

Mix these ingredients together in a jug, and keep the same well corked. Shake the mixture repeatedly.

Dose.—From a tablespoon full to a wine glass full, to be given before each meal.

The most violent cases of dropsy have been cured by this remedy.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

At St. Louis recently, a gentleman was standing in the crowd at the Planter's Hotel, when he felt a suspicious twitching in his coat pocket. He turned suddenly round, and observed to the nibbler, "Don't give yourself any trouble, sir: it is only a quid of tobacco!"

The Book of Life—It is a great work. Every year is a volume—every month a chapter—every week a page—every day a paragraph. Study it well.

A premium being lately offered by an agricultural society, for the best mode of irrigation, and the latter word being made *irritation*, by mistake of the printer, a farmer sent his wife to claim the prize.—*Bee.*

A German while crossing the Alleghany mountains during the past winter, states—"Dat ven going up de mountain, hish foot slipt him on de ice, and he come down on de broad of hish back, mit hish face sticking in de mud, and dere he shtoot."

Keep your barns well ventilated while the hay is new.

"Why do you not hold up your head as I do?" said an aristocratic pettifogger to a laboring farmer. "Squire," replied the farmer, "look at that field of grain: all the valuable heads hang down like mine—while those that have little or nothing in them, stand upright like yours."

"If you want to see me, just *drop a line*," as the fish said to the angler.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000	Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz.	Cast Steel Shovels.
300	Common do. do.	150 "	Common do.
200	Cultivators.	100 "	Spades.
100	Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 "	Grass Scythes.
50	Willis' do. do.	300 "	Patent Snaiths.
100	Common do. do.	200 "	Common do.
100	Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 "	Hay Rakes.
50	Common do do.	200 "	Garden do.
200	Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 "	Manure Forks.
50	" Vegetable Cutters	300 "	Hay do.
50	Common do. do.	500	Pair Trace Chains.
200	Hand Corn Mills.	100 "	Truck do.
200	Grain Cradles.	100	Draft do.
100	Ox Yokes.	500	Tie up do.
1500	Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz.	Halter do.
3000	" Austin's Rifles.	1000	yards Fence do.
		25	Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

SOUTHDOWN STOCK.

For sale by the subscriber at the foot of Atwell's Avenue in the city of Providence, one imported Southdown Buck, Six Ewes and four Lambs. The above are of the purest blood, and second to none in the country.

June 8. 8w JOHN GILES.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.